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Financial Report
Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support
ABN 42 000 355 948
30 June 2023

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Directors' Report

The Directors present their report on the Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

DIRECTORS

The names of Directors in office at anytime during or since the end of the year are:

Anders Halvorsen	–	**OAM & Director, Chairman (Commenced 18/12/2004)**
Qualifications	–	MBA, Member Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Special Responsibilities	–	Member of Finance and Risk Committee
Experience	–	Business management consultant with a number of years' experience in both for profit and not for profit organisations. Experienced Director of both for profit and not for profit organisations. Anders was awarded an Order of Australia Medal (General Division) in the 2021 Australia Day Honours List in recognition of his service to people with a disability, and to the community. Chairman C3 Church Byron/Ballina/Yamba. Director of North Coast Community Housing Company Limited. Director of Irene Gleeson Foundation.

Shannon Finch	–	**Director & Deputy Chairman (Commenced 18/04/2018)**
Qualifications	–	BA (Hons 1), LLB (Hons 1), Australian National University. Legal Practitioner Diploma, The College of Law (Sydney)
Special Responsibilities	–	Member of Nomination Committee; Member of Finance and Risk Committee
Experience	–	Group Executive and Group General Counsel – Westpac Banking Corporation; Business Law Section Executive, Law Council of Australia; Guest Lecturer – University of Sydney, University of NSW and Monash University; Fellow - Governance Institute of Australia; Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors, and Law Committee of AICD; Advisory Committee Member to Australian Law Reform Commission (Corporations and Financial Services Legislation Review); previously Partner, Jones Day and King & Wood Mallesons; previously Deputy-President of Muscular Dystrophy NSW.

Brian Cohen	–	**Director (Commenced 22/04/2013)**
Qualifications	–	Bachelor of Science (Hons), PhD.
Experience	–	Experienced IT professional. Currently Chief Technology Officer, Invigor Group Limited. Experienced Director for both for profit and not for profit organisations.

John Renshaw	–	**Director (Commenced 29/01/2009)**
Qualifications	–	Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) UNSW; Bachelor of Laws UNSW; Member Australian Institute of Company Directors; Member Australian Insurance Law Association.
Experience	–	Lawyer for 20+ years. Currently Principal McInnes Wilson Lawyers. Director of both profit and not for profit organisations.

Directors' Report

Michael Mathias – **Director (Commenced 21/11/2018)**
Qualifications – Bachelor of Science, (MACQ), Graduate Diploma of Environmental Management, (CSU), Master of Environmental Studies, (UNSW), Diploma of Law (LPAB) and Diploma of Legal Studies, (COLLAW) Admitted as Solicitor (NSW) in 2007.
Experience – Director – Keystone Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd 2000-2007 over 35 years' experience as environmental manager across Commonwealth, State and Not for Profit organisations. Legal Counsel since 2016.

Kim Brislane – **Director (Commenced 22/06/2022)**
Qualifications – BA Communications
Experience – Current: CEO Asbestos and Dust Diseases Research Institute: World Health Organization Collaborating Centre Secretary Asbestos Diseases Research Foundation Board
Member, World Health Organisation CC Executive Australia
CEO The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Australia
Advisor The Award UK and Asia Pacific Region
NGO and Government Consultant
Board Director roles (previous)
Muscular Dystrophy NSW (8 years) Chair, Fundraising and Marketing Committee
Blue Mountains Women's Health Centre and Women's Domestic Court Advocacy Service (Treasurer)
Experienced Director and Chair of other Board and Committee roles

Tim Rossell – **Director (Commenced 02/02/2022)**
Qualifications – BA Economics, Australian National University, F Fin, Financial Services Institute of Australia, Financial Planning Association of Australia, (CFP Leave of Absence Affiliate General member), MAICD - Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors, NSW Justice of the Peace (JP).
Special Responsibilities – Member of Finance and Risk Committee and the Remuneration Committee
Experience – Former Director & Deputy Chair, NSW Kids in Need Foundation (not for profit charitable Foundation)
Former Director, Head of Advice NSW and WA & Acting CEO of Shadforth Financial Group
Former Principal & Director, Guest McLeod Pty Ltd
Former Certified Financial Planner (CFP) 1993-2022
Current Director & Principal, Gate3 Advisory Pty Ltd

Directors' Report

Phillip Silver – **Director (Commenced 21/12/2021, Resigned 24/07/2023)**
Qualifications – CPA OAM
Experience – Paraplegic casualty 1968
Senior finance positions 1974 - 1987 including Citi Bank and NSW Treasury
Director ParaQuad 1975 – 1987
Farmer 1987 – present
Local Government 1992 - 2012 including 10 years Mayor of Ballina

Elli Baker – **Director (Commenced 18/12/2019, Resigned 28/06/2023)**
Qualifications – B. Civil Engineering (1st Class Hons and University Medal) University of Sydney, Masters in Finance London Business School
Experience – Significant finance, commercial and infrastructure experience across Government and private sector. Experienced Director of both for profit and not for profit organisations.

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Full Meetings of Directors			**Meetings of Committees**	
	Board Meetings		**Finance and Risk**	
Directors	**A**	**E**	**A**	**E**
Anders Halvorsen	6	7	7	8
Shannon Finch	6	7	5	8
Brian Cohen	7	7	-	-
Michael Mathias	7	7	8	8
John Renshaw	6	7	-	-
Elli Baker	6	7	-	-
Phil Silver	7	7	-	-
Tim Rossell	7	7	-	-
Kim Brislane	4	7	-	-

A = Number of meetings attended
E = Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year

Directors' Report

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in New South Wales under the *Corporations Act 2001*, as a company limited by guarantee. The amount of the guarantee is limited by the Constitution to an amount not exceeding $20 per member. This guarantee is not capable of being called up except for the purpose of the winding up of the company. As at 30 June 2023 the number of members was 460 (2022: 674).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES

The Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support statement of purpose is to support people of all ages with spinal or other health conditions to be independent. During the financial year, Forward Ability Support continued to provide a range of community services primarily to people with a spinal cord injury living within NSW, Northern Territory, and the ACT. Services provided through Forward Ability Support's social enterprise, BrightSky Australia and advocacy and information services were provided to a broader population across Australia.

Forward Ability Support's strategic plan includes the following short and long-term key objectives:

- To be a trusted leader in the provision of services, education, advocacy, and support information for people with a complex physical disability.
- Position Forward Ability Support to meet changing community needs.
- To develop an integrated, sustainable organisation/business.
- Develop and implement all funding and accreditation requirements around CALD and person-centredness.

To achieve each objective Forward Ability Support will pursue a range of strategies. These strategies will develop and evolve over the life of the Strategic Plan as circumstances change. The Board is of the view that achievement of these objectives will better enable the organisation to support people of all ages with spinal or other health conditions to be independent. On a regular basis throughout the year the Board reviews progress against the objectives of the strategic plan.

No fundamental change in the nature of Forward Ability Support's activities occurred during the course of the year.

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The 2022-2023 financial year was expected to be a year of growth allowing for investment in systems to improve operations and drive efficiency. A financial loss was budgeted to allow plans to be implemented, however the reported financial loss was significantly larger than planned due to several factors during the year.

Reduction in revenue

The biggest impact on results for the year was a reduction in revenue from prior year. The organisation experienced significant supply chain challenges throughout and post COVID-19. This impacted our ability to supply product to customers in a timely manner and impacted our brand in the community.

Forward Ability Support are committed to providing a seamless ordering and supply experience for our customers. We have implemented improvements in supply chain management to ensure reliability of our inventory forecasting model to ensure product delivery in full and on time to customers.

Directors' Report

Increase in employment costs

The above supply chain challenges led to an unexpected surge in contact from customers and this led to significant increases in call wait times & order processing times. A large number of additional staff were recruited to keep up with volume. These staffing numbers were not financially sustainable.

Forward Ability Support are committed to continuous improvement and the implementation of efficient work processes. Recent improvements in systems and processes together with a restructure of teams has reduced employment costs to sustainable levels without having an adverse impact upon customer experience. The changes have in fact led to an overall improvement in experience for customers.

Focus for the Future

The focus for 2023-2024 is on financial recovery and sustainability. Improvements in financial results are supported by implemented changes in systems, processes and with people. Significant reduction in administrative and corporate overhead expenditure will add further financial strength.

The introduction of streamlined processes and automation of manual processes will support efficient operations and enable future growth.

OPERATING RESULTS

The net operating loss after income tax of the company for the financial year was $7,060,207 (2022: gain $409,280).

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

The company is limited by guarantee and therefore not permitted to pay dividends under its Constitution.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

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Directors' Report

REMUNERATION REPORT

In the capacity as Chair of the Advisory Board, Steven Osborne was paid for Advisory Board services during financial year 2023.

No other director has been paid any form of remuneration during the year ended 30 June 2023.

OPTIONS

As the company is limited by guarantee, no options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of financial year and there were no options outstanding at the time of this report.

INDEMNITIES OF OFFICERS

The company has not, during or since the financial year, in respect of any person who is or has been an officer of the company or a related entity indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred as an officer, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Directors' Report

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under subdivision 60-40 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 is set out on page 38.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

DocuSigned by:
Anders Halvorsen
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Anders Halvorsen
Director
Dated this 23rd Day of October 2023

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2023	2022
		$	$
Revenue	2c	80,741,642	91,170,527
Cost of sales		(53,922,526)	(59,789,996)
Employee related expenses		(24,560,115)	(22,485,230)
Operating and administration expenses		(8,115,801)	(6,675,872)
Allowance for expected credit losses		94,584	(22,032)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2a	(985,413)	(822,250)
Finance costs	2b	(19,431)	(23,537)
Restructuring costs		(549,378)	(243,178)
Rental expense		(8,486)	(19,384)
Audit fees		(92,400)	(84,922)
Fair value movements		357,117	(594,846)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**(7,060,207)**	**409,280**
Income Tax Expense	1a	-	-
Net profit/(loss) after income tax		**(7,060,207)**	**409,280**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		**(7,060,207)**	**409,280**

The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		$	$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,759,380	4,089,883
Trade and other receivables	4	2,766,107	6,096,378
Inventories	5	3,876,449	5,480,418
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	7	3,000,000	-
Other current assets	6	353,109	415,502
Total current assets		**11,755,045**	**16,082,181**
Non-current assets			
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	7	2,459,447	4,922,260
Property, plant and equipment	8	5,132,998	6,260,316
Intangible assets	9	2,102,132	2,254,150
Right of use assets	10	123,535	575,555
Total non-current assets		**9,818,112**	**14,012,281**
Total assets		**21,573,157**	**30,094,462**
Current liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	11	15,985,148	16,747,982
Short Term Provisions	13	441,949	472,449
Lease Liabilities		87,243	222,852
Total current liabilities		**16,514,340**	**17,443,283**
Non-current liabilities			
Long Term Provisions	13	39,452	212,707
Lease Liabilities		46,081	404,981
Total non-current liabilities		**85,533**	**617,688**
Total liabilities		**16,599,873**	**18,060,971**
Net assets		**4,973,284**	**12,033,491**
Equity			
Retained earnings		4,973,284	12,033,491
Total Equity		**4,973,284**	**12,033,491**

The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance as at 30 June 2021	11,624,211	11,624,211
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Profit for the year	409,280	409,280
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**12,033,491**	**12,033,491**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Loss for the year	(7,060,207)	(7,060,207)
Bala**nce as at 30 June 2023**	**4,973,284**	**4,973,284**

The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		$	$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		81,516,671	89,180,751
Receipts from government departments		4,406,365	3,279,719
Payments to suppliers and employees		(89,234,046)	(89,232,589)
Payments for short term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets		(9,398)	(11,756)
Donations received		562,279	590,698
Distributions received from managed funds		170,545	299,635
Interest received		14,201	381
Interest paid		(19,431)	(23,537)
Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities	**15**	**(2,592,814)**	**4,083,302**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(322,257)	(1,549,277)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,025,000	57,162
Payment for Purchase of Investments		(165,251)	(215,128)
Net cash used in investing activities		**537,492**	**(1,707,243)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payments for lease assets		(275,181)	(200,310)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(275,181)**	**(200,310)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,330,503)**	**2,175,749**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Financial Year		4,089,883	1,914,134
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Financial Year	**3**	**1,759,380**	**4,089,883**

The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*.

The entity previously prepared general purpose financial statements under Tier 2-Reduced Disclosure Requirements. There were no transition adjustments other than a few disclosure changes on the adoption of Australian Accounting Standards-Simplified Disclosures.

The Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support ("Forward Ability Support") is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Forward Ability Support is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is Forward Ability Support's functional currency.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes the Company will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company is in a net current liability position at 30 June 2023 of $4.76m (2022: net current liability position of $1.36m), made a loss of $7.06m for the year (2022: $0.41m gain) and had operating cash outflows of $2.6m (2022: inflows of $4.1m).

The Directors have reviewed the cash flow forecast prepared by management for the period through to 31 October 2024. The cash flow forecast is predicated on continuing support from the Company's benefactors and the successful outcome and execution of the various strategies management have taken to improve performance over the forecast period as well as certain other key assumptions noted below. The forecast indicates that the Company will have sufficient funding to operate as a going concern during the forecast period, and on this basis the Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Key Assumptions

The cashflow forecast includes certain key assumptions including the following:

- Successful implementation of the Company's business plan, including streamlining of the core business operations and achieving operational cost saving synergies included in the forecast cash flows. Management have taken a range of actions in recent months to address the matters that gave rise to operating losses in FY23 including pricing reviews, improvements in order processing and optimisation of cost structures;

- The Company achieving its anticipated level of cash flows over the forecast period. Management are forecasting a profit for FY24 and continuous positive cash headroom for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financials statements; and

- Continuing availability of an undrawn bank overdraft facility of $1m currently in place.

At 30 June 2023 the entity also holds $5.5m (2022: $4.9m) of financial assets in a managed fund, $3m of which was liquidated subsequent to year end. The remaining balance of $2.5m is a liquid asset that could be used to support working capital requirements should that be required.

The Directors believe that the actions taken by management to date to improve revenues and optimise cost structures will support achieving the forecast cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Accounting Policies

a. Income Tax

Under Section 50-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, the income of Forward Ability Support is exempt from income tax.

b. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the average purchase price basis. The provision for slow moving and obsolete stock is determined by the average stock cover.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

Freehold land is not a depreciable asset. Buildings are carried at the lower of cost less accumulated depreciation or recoverable amount. The assessment of recoverable amount is conducted periodically by independent valuers/agents and/or an assessment of current equivalent property selling prices.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on a cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.
The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, with value in use being determined as the written-down current cost (depreciated replacement cost) of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred. Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

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Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and equipment	10 - 33%
Motor vehicles	18.0 – 30.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at balance date. The higher depreciation rates applied to motor vehicles relate to high usage vehicles which lose value at a quicker rate than other vehicles.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on settlement of the sale or disposal. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis on all intangible assets of finite life, at rates that will write off the cost or value of the assets over their useful lives. The useful lives of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Class of Intangible Asset	Depreciation Rate
IT software assets	10%

Acquired SAP Business One software is capitalized based on costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific on-premises software assets. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for use by Forward Ability Support are capitalized as intangible assets where they meet the criteria in accordance with AASB 138. Direct costs include certain directly attributable and incremental software development employee costs.

d. Leases

From 1 July 2019, AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

The company has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets comprise mainly printers and similar assets.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down. There is no lease liability more than 5 years.

Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

e. Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The financial assets for the entity is held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Impairment requirements use more forward looking information to recognize expected credit losses - the 'expected credit losses (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire, or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

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Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment of Assets

The company measures assets at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.
As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).
For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

g. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year together with benefits arising from wages, salaries and annual leave which may be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Other employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Contributions are made by the company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

h. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimates of the amounts required to settle the obligation at reporting date.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

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Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

j. Finance Costs

Finance costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other finance costs are recognised in income in the period in which they are incurred.

k. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the Statement of Financial Position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

l. Other income

Dividend income is recognised when received. Managed Fund income is recognised on an accrual basis.

m. Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

n. Revenue recognition

Forward Ability Support has four primary revenue streams. Revenue is recognized as follows:

Revenue Stream	Performance Obligation	Timing of recognition
Brightsky - Supplier of specialist healthcare products	Delivery of a product to the customer	Revenue is recognised at a point in time on delivery to the customer
Personal Care- Provides services for people with spinal cord injury and other complex physical disability	Delivery of the service to the customer	Recognised over time, but because time delivered is minimal, point in time recognition has been applied
Clinical Care – Provides specialist spinal cord injury assessments, advice and clinical support	Delivery of the service to the customer	Recognised over time, but because time delivered is minimal, point in time recognition has been applied
Accommodation - Transitional, short-stay or permanent accommodation to provide high level of personal and clinical care	Delivery of the service to the resident	Recognised over time.

When the company receives government grants, donations and bequests that are in the scope of AASB 1058 (being a transaction where the consideration paid to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable the company to further its objectives), it performs an assessment to determine if the contract is ‘enforceable’ and contains ‘sufficiently specific’ performance obligations.

In cases where there is an ‘enforceable’ contract with a customer with ‘sufficiently specific’ performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 where income is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied. In all other cases the transaction is accounted for under AASB 1058 where the income is recognised upon receipt.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Where Forward Ability Support receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value, these assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the Statement of Financial Position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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Note 1: Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Donations and bequests are generally recognised as revenue when received. From time-to-time Forward Ability Support receives donations and bequests that have been donated or given for a specific purpose. Where Forward Ability Support determines that recognition of the specific donation or bequest as revenue in the year of receipt will misrepresent the true financial performance of the organisation in that year Forward Ability Support may delay recognition until the purpose of the donation is able to be fulfilled.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

o. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key Estimates – Impairment

The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined by consideration of a value in use model, or a Fair value less cost to dispose model, both of which include estimates.

Key Judgements – Treatment of Reserve Trust

Up until 1 July 2020 Forward Ability Support was the Manager of the Trustee of the Reserve Trust responsible for the parcel of Crown Land located at Lidcombe on which the current Accommodation program known as Ferguson Lodge is operated. A Reserve Trust was a legal body constituted under the Crown Lands Act, 1989 (CLA). On commencement of the new Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (NSW) (CLMA), as reserve trust manager Forward Ability Support (having been appointed under the Crown Lands Act 1989 (NSW)) automatically transitioned to the role of Land Manager responsible for the care, control and management responsibility for their Crown reserves. Under the CLMA, from 1 July 2020, the reserve trust was abolished.

Under the requirements of the CLA Forward Ability Support is restricted in various ways in dealing with this property. The key considerations include –

- Forward Ability Support has no legal or equitable interest in the Premises situated on the parcel of Crown Land and that the State of New South Wales is to remain the registered proprietor of the Premises;
- The Premises forms part of the Reserve;
- The Reserve Trust has been constituted Trustee of the Reserve; and
- Forward Ability Support has been appointed to manage the affairs of the Reserve Trust.

Under the requirements of the CLMA from 1 July 2020, Forward Ability Support remains subject to various restrictions relating to the Property including:

- The assets are restricted for specific use
- The Minister may revoke Forward Ability Support's appointment as Crown Land Manager at any time, for any reason and for no compensation.
- Whilst Forward Ability Support may be able to sell or convey the property the proceeds can only be applied for very limited purposes

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Key Judgements – Treatment of Reserve Trust (Continued)

- Under the CLMA Forward Ability Support's appointment as Crown Land Manager is established and governed by appointment instruments which set out the terms and conditions of their management appointment. Additional appointment instruments can be progressively issued to Forward Ability Support which may change the terms of that appointment.
- Forward Ability Support still require Ministerial approval for all proposed leases, and licences of more than one year.

As a result of these restrictions and despite the abolition of the Reserve Trusts from 1 July 2020, Directors have concluded that the Property does not qualify for recognition as an asset under AASB 116 on the basis that it does not control the Property. Directors have concluded that an in substance lease exists and have accounted for this arrangement in accordance with AASB 16. Refer to Note 22.

Judgement has been used in determining the appropriate accounting for the Trust in both the current and prior year.

Key Judgements – Allowance for expected credit loss

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is related to trade receivables and lease receivables for the company.
The average credit period on sales of products and services is 30 days. The company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor, general economic conditions of the industry and an assessment of both current and forecast conditions.

p. Economic Dependence

A significant amount of revenue is received from the Department of Veterans Affairs, National Disability Insurance Agency, Department of Health and from the Department of Family and Community Services. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe that any of these Departments will not continue to support the company, via funding provided to customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Note 2: Profit / Loss from ordinary activities

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$
a Expenses			
Depreciation of non-current assets			
- Buildings and Fit out		145,264	145,063
- Motor vehicles		6,795	15,471
- Plant and equipment		314,708	308,603
- IT Software		285,959	133,830
- Lease Assets		232,687	219,283
Total depreciation		**985,413**	**822,250**
b Finance Costs			
- Interest expense on lease liability		19,431	23,537
Rental expense on operating leases			
- minimum lease payments		8,486	19,384
c Revenue and net gains			
Operating activities:			
- Products Revenue		65,251,641	75,304,834
- Service Fee Revenue		8,454,423	8,899,462
- Government funding		4,039,168	3,250,172
- Interest received		14,201	381
- Donations, fundraising and bequests	21	562,279	590,698
- Residents' fees		1,203,369	1,678,297
- Gain on Sale of Assets		176,133	6,508
- Dividends/Distributions from shares/managed funds		170,545	299,635
- Other revenue		869,883	1,140,540
		80,741,642	**91,170,527**

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Note 3: Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$
Cash at bank and on hand		1,462,880	4,029,658
Short term deposits		296,500	60,225
		1,759,380	**4,089,883**

Included within short term deposits is an amount of $296,500 (2022: $60,225) which has restricted use. The funds are held as security for the Brisbane & Darwin leased premises.

Note 4: Receivables

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$
Current			
Trade receivables		2,808,903	5,717,732
Less: allowance for expected credit loss		(130,023)	(224,607)
		2,678,880	5,493,125
Other receivables		87,227	603,253
		2,766,107	**6,096,378**

Current trade receivables are generally on up to 30-day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and an allowance for expected credit loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss of receivables is as follows:

Allowance for expected credit loss as at 30 June 2021	**(202,575)**
Newly impaired receivables	(54,590)
Allowance used during year	32,558
Allowance for expected credit loss as at 30 June 2022	**(224,607)**
Allowance used during year	33,673
Amount reversed	60,911
Allowance for expected credit loss as at 30 June 2023	**(130,023)**

Note 5: Inventories

	2023	2022
	$	$
Current		
Finished goods	3,876,449	5,480,418

Inventories recognised as expense during the year amounted to $43,017,788 (2022: $49,124,557). Write-off of inventories to net realisable value recognised as an income during the year amounted to $68,734 (2022: $80,786 Expense). The income has been included in 'Cost of sales' in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Note 6: Other current assets

	2023	2022
	$	$
Current		
Prepayments	353,109	415,502

Note 7: Financial assets at FVTPL

	2023	2022
	$	$
Listed entity equity and debt securities, at fair value	3,656,316	3,338,487
Cash held with Investments	358,816	373,635
Unlisted managed funds, at fair value	1,444,315	1,210,138
Total financial assets, at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	**5,459,447**	**4,922,260**

The company expect to dispose $3m of the investment within 12-months of the balance sheet date and has therefore classified $3m as current asset and remaining balance as non-current. The assets are liquid and could be realised quickly if required.

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Note 8: Property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	$	$
Land and buildings		
Freehold land at cost	2,179,499	2,629,499
Buildings at cost	3,079,550	3,389,791
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,559,382)	(1,516,803)
	1,520,168	1,872,988
Total Land and Buildings	3,699,667	4,502,487
Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	1,731,920	1,666,276
Less accumulated depreciation	(705,443)	(512,310)
	1,026,477	1,153,966
Motor vehicles at cost	130,339	171,420
Less accumulated depreciation	(112,697)	(146,983)
	17,642	24,437
Office equipment at cost	745,279	673,962
Less accumulated depreciation	(530,580)	(425,446)
	214,699	248,516
Furniture and fittings at cost	206,126	165,401
Less accumulated depreciation	(102,514)	(87,299)
	103,612	78,102
Fit out at cost	1,201,398	1,473,223
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,130,497)	(1,220,415)
	70,901	252,808
Total plant and equipment	1,433,331	1,757,829
Total property, plant and equipment	**5,132,998**	**6,260,316**

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Note 8: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2023	**Opening Balance $**	**Additions $**	**Disposals $**	**Depreciation $**	**Closing Balance $**
Freehold land	2,629,499	-	(450,000)	-	2,179,499
Buildings	1,872,988	2,730	(267,062)	(88,488)	1,520,168
Plant and Equipment	1,153,966	81,380	(574)	(208,295)	1,026,477
Motor Vehicles	24,437	-	-	(6,795)	17,642
Office Equipment	248,516	72,523	-	(106,340)	214,699
Furniture and Fittings	78,102	44,686	(1,775)	(17,401)	103,612
Fitout Newington	252,808	-	(142,531)	(39,376)	70,901
Total	**6,260,316**	**201,319**	**(861,942)**	**(466,695)**	**5,132,998**

(b) Land and buildings

Included in land and buildings are properties located at Newington and Newcastle (disposed of Newcastle property January 2023). The Directors sought an independent market valuation for the land and buildings at Newington, the market value of the land and buildings from the valuation was $17.52m as at 30 June 2023. Based on this independent market valuation, the current recoverable amount is higher than the carrying value of these properties. See Note 1f.

Note 9: Intangible assets

	2023	**2022**
	$	**$**
Payroll Sage Micropay	352,327	352,327
ERP Project - on-premise implementation	1,991,352	1,907,475
Less accumulated depreciation	(459,189)	(173,230)
	1,884,490	2,086,572
Project Website	217,642	167,578
	217,642	167,578
Total Intangible assets	**2,102,132**	**2,254,150**

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in carrying amounts for each class of intangible assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2023	Opening Balance $	Additions $	Disposals $	Amortisation $	Closing Balance $
Project Website	167,578	50,064	-	-	217,642
Payroll Sage MicroPay	224,845	-	-	(88,082)	136,763
IT Software-SAP Project	1,861,727	83,877		(197,877)	1,747,727
Total	**2,254,150**	**133,941**	**-**	**(285,959)**	**2,102,132**

Note 10: Right of use assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Right of use assets		
Lease assets at cost	1,162,006	1,217,689
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,038,471)	(642,134)
Total right of use assets	**123,535**	**575,555**

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in carrying amounts for lease assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2023	Opening Balance $	Additions $	Deductions $	Depreciation $	Closing Balance $
Lease assets	575,555	65,765	(285,098)	(232,687)	123,535
Total	**575,555**	**65,765**	**(285,098)**	**(232,687)**	**123,535**

Note 11: Trade and other payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Current		
Trade Creditors	11,669,539	11,140,328
Employee Annual Leave Entitlement	1,114,350	1,258,286
Sundry payables and Accrued Expenses	3,201,259	4,349,368
	15,985,148	**16,747,982**

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Note 12: Borrowings

The company's available credit facility consists of the following:

- Overdraft facility with drawings limited to $1.0 million
- Corporate credit card facilities limited to $100,000

The credit facility is secured by registered first mortgage over the Newington property and a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

As at 30 June 2023, apart from corporate credit card facilities, the available credit facilities remained unused in full.

Note 13: Provisions

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$
Current employee long service leave benefits		441,949	472,449
Non current employee long service leave benefits		39,452	202,707
Make good provision		-	10,000
Total		**481,401**	**685,156**

	Employee Long Service Leave Benefits
	$
Balance as at 30 June 2022	675,156
Decrease of provisions during the year	(152,911)
Amount used	(40,844)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**481,401**

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. The current employee long service leave benefit is based on employees' entitlement as at 30 June 2023. Non-current benefit is calculated using the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1 to this report.

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Note 14: Capital and leasing commitments

AASB 16 *Leases* requires the following amounts to be disclosed for the reporting period:

- the expense relating to short-term leases accounted for under AASB 16:6. This expense need not include the expense relating to leases with a lease term of one month or less; $9,398.40 (2022: $9,398.40) lease expense has occurred in this financial year relating to short-term leases.

- the expense relating to leases of low-value assets accounted for applying AASB 16:6. $ 0 (2022: $2,358) lease expense has occurred in this financial year relating to low-value assets.

Capital commitments of $0 (2022: $0) exists at 30 June 2023.

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Note 15: Cash flow information

Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flow from operating activities

	2023 $	2022 $
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(7,060,207)	409,280
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation Expense	985,413	822,250
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant & equipment	(176,129)	(6,505)
Fair Value loss/(gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(357,117)	594,846
Others	(14,819)	(93,535)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	3,330,271	(508,736)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	1,603,969	(950,754)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	62,393	(224,863)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(762,834)	4,154,868
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(203,755)	(113,550)
Net Cash flow generated/(used) by operating activities	**(2,592,815)**	**4,083,301**

Note 16: Events after the reporting date

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Note 17: Company limited by guarantee

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in New South Wales under the *Corporations Act 2001*, as a company limited by guarantee. The amount of the guarantee is limited by the Constitution to an amount not exceeding $20 per member. This guarantee is not capable of being called up except for the purpose of the winding up of the company. As at 30 June 2023 the number of members was 460 (2022: 674).

Note 18: Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities identified as at the reporting date.

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Note 19: Related party disclosures

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with related parties:

a) Key Management Personnel

Key management of the organisation are members of the Board and relevant management positions of the organisation. Key management remuneration totals:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Key Management Personnel Remuneration	1,939,774	1,824,796

b) Advisory Board

In the capacity as Chair of the Advisory Board, Steven Osborne was paid for Advisory Board services during financial year 2023.

Note 20: Fundraising activities conducted

During the financial year no specific general fundraising appeals were conducted under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991. Supporters are provided the opportunity to donate funds through our website and through membership renewals.

Note 21: Fundraising Appeals conducted during the financial year

The following disclosures for the current period are included to comply with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991.*

During the financial year the Company received income from donations and proceeds from a range of individual and corporate supporters.

Results from fundraising appeals

(i) Net surplus from fundraising appeals:

	Note	2023	2022
		$	$
Aggregate gross income from fundraising	(a)	390,904	29,055
Net surplus from fundraising appeals		390,904	29,055

Note (a): Gross income from fundraising excludes bequests and scholarship contributions which are excluded for reporting purposes under the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*.

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(ii) Applications of funds for charitable purposes:

The fundraising appeals recorded a surplus of $390,904 (2022: $29,055), which went towards maintaining services to members.

Note 22: The Reserve Trust

Under the new Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (NSW) (CLMA), the Reserve Trust was abolished on 1 July 2020 and Forward Ability Support automatically transitioned to Land Manager of the Crown Land located at Lidcombe. Included on the land is the property known as Ferguson Lodge, which is used to deliver residential services to the people of NSW.

An in-substance lease exists over the Crown land and related improvements. The lease has no fixed term and the rental payments are nil.

Forward Ability Support have elected to apply the option which allows not-for-profit entities to not fair value leases where they pay below market rentals.

Note 23: Company details

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

The Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support
6 Holker Street
NEWINGTON NSW 2127

The other places of business are:

BrightSky Australia
6 Holker Street
NEWINGTON NSW 2127

Ferguson Lodge
10 College Street
LIDCOMBE NSW 2141

Forward Ability Support Northern Territory
1/32 Benison Road,
WINNELLIE NT 0820

BrightSky Australia Brisbane Office
4 Parkview Drive
ARCHERFIELD QLD 4108

Directors' Declaration

The Directors of the company declare that, in their opinion:

a) There are reasonable grounds to believe the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable; and

b) The attached financial statements and notes thereto satisfy the requirements of Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

   i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the registered entity; and

   ii) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors pursuant to Regulation 60-15 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

On behalf of the directors

DocuSigned by:

Anders Halvorsen

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Anders Halvorsen
Director
Dated this 23rd Day of October 2023

Directors' Declaration

I, Anders Halvorsen, Director of The Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support declare in my opinion pursuant to Schedule 1, Section 7(3) of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Conditions 2009:

1. The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income included in this report gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of The Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support with respect to fundraising appeals;

2. The Statement of Financial Position included in this report gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs with respect to fundraising appeals;

3. The provision of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, the Regulations under that Act and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with; and

4. The internal controls exercised by The Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by The Paraplegic & Quadriplegic Association of NSW trading as Forward Ability Support from any of its fundraising appeals.

DocuSigned by:
Anders Halvorsen
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Anders Halvorsen
Director
Dated this 23rd Day of October 2023

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The Board of Directors
The Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW
PO Box 6347
Silverwater DC NSW 1811

23 October 2023

Dear Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of the Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- The auditor independence requirements as set out in the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 in relation to the audit; and
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Gaile Timperley

Gaile Timperley
Partner
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of The Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Paraplegic and Quadriplegic Association of NSW (the "Entity"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Entity is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (the "ACNC Act"), including:

- Giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Non-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.*

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ACNC Act and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the ACNC Act and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Gaile Timperley

Gaile Timperley
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Parramatta, 23 day of October 2023